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Twenty-ninth session
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Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Kyrgyzstan

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Position of the Kyrgyz Republic on 29 recommendations

No.	*Recommendation*	*Position*
119.1	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Austria, Romania)	Approved
119.2	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana)	Approved
119.3	Accelerate efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Indonesia)	Approved
119.4	Complete the ratification process for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Algeria)	Approved
119.5	Take the necessary steps towards ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Japan)	Approved
119.6	Speed up the process for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Spain)	Approved
119.7	Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Turkey)	Noted
119.8	Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures and accept all the visits of Special Rapporteurs (France)	Noted
119.9	Consider issuing a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ghana)	Noted
119.10	Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia)	Noted
119.11	Consider extending a standing invitation to the mandate holders of all special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as the Republic of Korea previously recommended in the first universal periodic review (Republic of Korea)	Noted
119.12	See to it that any changes in legislation uphold fundamental freedoms and ensure non-discrimination, including on the basis of religion or sexual orientation (Australia)	Approved
119.13	Refrain from adopting the discriminatory bill on forming a positive attitude to non-traditional sexual relations (Canada)	Noted
119.14	Repeal any law or bill that does not meet international standards on non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Spain)	Noted
119.15	Make additional efforts to fight against homophobia, discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons (Montenegro)	Noted
119.16	Adopt public policies that protect against all forms of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain)	Noted
119.17	Establish an intraregional reporting mechanism on violence against women and provide its victims with appropriate services (Lithuania)	Approved
119.18	Review the Law on Religion in order to guarantee freedom of	Approved

No.	Recommendation	Position
	religion in compliance with international standards (Poland)	
119.19	Refrain from adopting any legislation incompatible with freedom of association, particularly with regard to NGOs' access to funding, and facilitate, promote and protect the development of a framework for organizations and individuals working for the promotion and respect of human rights consistent with international law (Switzerland)	Noted
119.20	Refrain from adopting laws that have the effect of limiting the right to freedom of expression and association (Belgium)	Noted
119.21	Refrain from adopting any legislation, such as the bill on "foreign agents" and the bill on "dissemination of information about non-traditional sexual relations", that will limit the fundamental rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Denmark)	Noted
119.22	Abstain from the adoption of legislation limiting freedom of association, as protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), in particular legislation on "foreign agents" (Netherlands)	Noted
119.23	Amend legislation to narrow down the criminal offences of "extremist activities" in order to ensure that charges are not applied arbitrarily and that freedom of expression, as set out in the ICCPR, is not restricted (Germany)	Noted
119.24	Conform the recently adopted amendments to the Criminal Code to international human rights standards, promptly investigate attacks on journalists and human rights defenders and hold accountable the perpetrators (Lithuania)	Approved
119.25	Ensure freedom of expression online and offline, including guaranteeing freedom of the press and decriminalizing all defamation in the Criminal Code (Estonia)	Noted
119.26	Ensure the full realization of freedom of association and freedom of expression and revise all legislation excessively restricting the work of civil society, including the so-called foreign agents law stigmatizing and crippling the work of NGOs (Czech Republic)	Noted
119.27	Refrain from any action incompatible with the non-discrimination of religious and ethnic minorities as well as of LGBT persons (Switzerland)	Noted
119.28	Cease harassment and discrimination by police of members of ethnic minorities and peaceful religious adherents under the pretext of combating violent extremism, and grant registration to peaceful religious groups (United States of America)	Approved
119.29	Continue working on implementing the programme on sustainable development, a strategy adopted at the recent National Council for Sustainable Development that is based on the interconnection between economic, social and environmental processes and is similar to the middle path sustainable development strategy of Bhutan, which is also based on the premise that economic, social and environmental forces are highly interdependent (Bhutan)	Noted

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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Kiribati

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

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Response	*Recommendation No.*	*Total*
Accepted	32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.42.43.44.45.49.55.56.58.59.60.61.62. 63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.79.82.83.84.86.87. 88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105. 106.107.108.109.110.111. 112.113.114.115	70
Considered	2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.13.14.15.16.17.22.23.24.25.26. 27.28.29.30.31.41.46.47.48.54.57. 85	32
Noted	1.12.18.19.20.21.50.51.52.53.78.80.81	13

List of Recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group:

84. The following recommendations will be examined by Kiribati which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 29th session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015.

Conclusions Recommendations		*Remarks*
1.	Accede and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) (Estonia);	Noted
2.	Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the two optional protocols (ICCPR-OP1/OP2) (Estonia);	Considered
3.	Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its protocols (Montenegro);	Considered
4.	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);	Considered
5.	Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol and establish a national institution for human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles, seeking international technical cooperation if necessary (Timor-Leste);	Considered
6.	Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty (Argentina);	Considered
7.	Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);	Considered
8.	Sign and ratify core international human rights instruments including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (Canada);	Considered

9.	Take measures to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Trinidad and Tobago);	Considered
10.	Ratify core international human rights conventions – prioritising the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	Considered
11.	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Ghana);	Considered
12.	Consider ratifying the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Ghana);	Noted
13.	Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (Ghana);	Considered
14.	Consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);	Considered
15.	Ratify the Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, as previously recommended (Denmark);	Considered
16.	Ratify the Convention against Torture (Algeria);	Considered
17.	Sign and ratify those core international human rights instruments to which Kiribati is not yet a party, particularly the ICCPR and its first and second protocols (Italy);	Considered
18.	Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully implement its provisions (Italy);	Noted
19.	Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law (Netherlands);	Noted
20.	Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as well as its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities without formulating any reservation (Uruguay);	Noted
21.	Accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);	Noted
22.	Consider acceding to the remaining core international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Kenya);	Considered
23.	Ratify the major international instruments including the ICCPR and the ICESCR (Sierra Leone);	Considered
24.	Consider accession to the major international human rights instruments which it is not yet State party to, including ICESCR, ICCPR, and the two optional protocols thereto (Namibia);	Considered

25.	Ratify the ICESCR as an important tool to give greater effectiveness to the protection of human rights in the context of climate change, as well as ICERD and the Convention against Torture (Portugal);	Considered
26.	Complete the process of ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the CRC (Algeria);	Considered
27.	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);	Considered
28.	Consider taking initial steps towards the ratification of other international human rights instruments that it is not yet a party to (Philippines);	Considered
29.	Strengthen efforts on the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Human Rights Conventions that the country acceded to (South Africa);	Considered
30.	Devise a national strategy for the ratification or adhesion to the core international human rights treaties (Costa Rica);	Considered
31.	Amend its Constitution to include sex, gender and disability as grounds for non-discrimination (Israel);	Considered
32.	Strengthen legal frameworks to effectively eliminate violence against women (Sierra Leone);	Accepted
33.	Conduct a wider review of its penal code in assessing its effectiveness to address domestic violence cases (New Zealand);	Accepted
34.	Ensure the appropriate implementation of the Te Rau N te Mwenga Law from 2014 to combat gender-based violence (Spain);	Accepted
35.	Ensure the effective implementation of the Family Peace Act to address the issue of domestic violence (Sri Lanka);	Accepted
36.	Swiftly finalize the Family Peace Act Implementation Plan to ensure the Act is effective in providing protection and redress for victims of domestic violence (United Kingdom);	Accepted
37.	Implement the Family Peace Act (2014) as a matter of priority to address domestic violence (Fiji);	Accepted
38.	Consider strengthening the independence of the Kiribati National Human Rights Task Force so that it complies with the Paris Principles (Germany);	Accepted
39.	Ensure that the Child Work Policy complies with human rights obligations and standards (Germany);	Accepted
40.	Establish an inter-institutional coordination mechanism to promote gender equality and the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);	Accepted
41.	Consider developing Human Rights Indicators, as suggested by the OHCHR, as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal);	Considered

42.	Make every effort to finalize policies in the areas of disability, inclusive education, child labor, gender equality and women's development and to progress in achieving measurable results in their implementation within the timeframe prior to its next UPR (Solomon Islands);	Accepted
43.	Continue its work towards the development of a National Disability Policy and a Child Labour Policy (Trinidad and Tobago);	Accepted
44.	Complete the CEDAW reports before the due date in 2015 (New Zealand);	Accepted
45.	Speed up formalities for the submission of pending reports to CEDAW (Spain);	Accepted
46.	Consider issuing standing invitations to all Special Procedures (Ghana);	Considered
47.	Extend standing invitations to all human rights special procedures (Montenegro);	Considered
48.	Take all measures necessary to eliminate discrimination against women in all areas, including access to land and employment, as well as economic and political participation (Namibia);	Considered
49.	Design a targeted campaign challenging patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes (Slovenia);	Accepted
50.	Decriminalize homosexuality and sign the Joint Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly of 18 December 2008 regarding human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity (France);	Noted
51.	Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Slovenia);	Noted
52.	Adopt measures for the decriminalization of consensual same sex sexual relations (Chile)	Noted
53.	Introduce legislation to satisfy its commitments on equality and non-discrimination, including as it pertains to same sex relations (Canada);	Noted
54.	Adopt legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination of individuals, based on race, colour of the skin, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability, aesthetic aspect, gender, sexual identity or orientation (Uruguay);	Considered
55.	Strengthen the measures aimed at guarantee gender equality, in particular with regard to the transfer of Kiribati nationality to the children of Kiribati's women born abroad, in compliance with Article 9, paragraph 2, of CEDAW. (Argentina);	Accepted
56.	Halt any plans to reinstate the death penalty (Sweden);	Accepted
57.	Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);	Considered

58.	Implement the National Action Plan Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence and review its laws, policies and practices which perpetuate discrimination against women and girls and their marginalization, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to which Kiribati is party to (France);	Accepted
59.	Take all necessary measures to address domestic violence and sexual harassment as well as social discrimination against women, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);	Accepted
60.	Continue to vigorously implement the National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights for all persons, and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Germany);	Accepted
61.	Continue efforts in implementation of its National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati (South Africa);	Accepted
62.	Enact legislation to cover all forms of violence against women (including physical, sexual, trafficking, sexual harassment, stalking, psychological, and economic), protection orders, ancillary civil orders, criminal process and procedure, evidence laws and police powers (Ireland);	Accepted
63.	Reinforce its policies and develop specific programs aimed at preventing and effectively responding to domestic violence against women, including cases of rape within the family (Brazil);	Accepted
64.	Continue to implement initiatives such as a referral network (SafeNet) and pursue preventive measures aimed at reducing the levels of violence against women (Australia);	Accepted
65.	Strengthen the measures to stop violence against women, including information and awareness raising programs (Chile);	Accepted
66.	Continue to take steps to tackle gender-based violence (Singapore);	Accepted
67.	Keep its commitment and continue to work with partners nationally, regionally and internationally to implement its action plan to promote women's rights and combat violence against women (Israel);	Accepted
68.	Continue to take concrete measures to prevent violence and sexual offences against women and children and to ensure prosecution of perpetrators of such violence (Netherlands);	Accepted
69.	Intensify its efforts in raising awareness within communities and providing additional training for the police and the judiciary to ensure that victims of sexual and gender-based violence receive adequate medical support and legal aid (Thailand);	Accepted

70.	Pursue preventative measures on domestic violence such as community education and police training (New Zealand);	Accepted
71.	Undertake further work to ensure that the law is adequate to prosecute cases involving domestic violence and that such laws are properly enforced through, for example, increased police capacity-building and the appointment of female officers (New Zealand);	Accepted
72.	Repeal the right "to administer reasonable punishment" and clearly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home (Sweden);	Accepted
73.	Continue reinforcing the plans and programs for the eradication of corporal punishment of children in the schools as well as in the home (Chile);	Accepted
74.	Efficiently combat international trafficking in young women and prosecute the authors of such crimes (France);	Accepted
75.	Actively conduct education and awareness campaigns on the issue of child prostitution, particularly in well-known meeting places of foreign crew members. These campaigns should make clear that under Kiribati Law, the crime of sex trafficking includes subjecting a child to prostitution even in the absence of transnational movement or the use of force or coercion (United States of America);	Accepted
76.	Step up the implementation of existing legislation against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the country, as well as in its territorial waters, including through raising public awareness on how to prevent and fight this unacceptable practice (Brazil);	Accepted
77.	Adopt a list of hazardous work activities prohibited for children, and better enforce existing laws to fully protect children from the worst forms of child labour and all forms of sexual exploitation (United States of America);	Accepted
78.	Establish formal procedures to proactively identify trafficking victims among vulnerable populations and refer them to protective services (United States of America);	Noted
79.	Promote and support the participation of women in decision-making at all levels (New Zealand);	Accepted
80.	Continue policies and programs aiming at the improvement of women participation in the political life and decision-making processes, including through measures aimed at reserving a quota in positions in the Parliament and Administrations to women, following international good practices. (Costa Rica);	Noted
81.	Decriminalize defamation and include it under the Civil Code in accordance with international standards, develop self-regulatory mechanisms of the media and strengthen the professional standards of journalism in the country (Estonia);	Noted
82.	Take steps to ensure the availability of adequate food and freedom from hunger for its citizens (Ireland);	Accepted

83.	Heed the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation regarding improvements to water and sanitation infrastructure (Slovenia);	Accepted
84.	Strengthen implementation of the human right to sanitation at the national level as well as the promotion of hygiene (Spain);	Accepted
85.	Ensure affordable access to water and sanitation, and that the price paid for access to these rights is not incompatible with access to other rights such as food, housing or education (Spain);	Considered
86.	Strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks with respect to the implementation of human rights and the right to water and sanitation (Trinidad and Tobago);	Accepted
87.	Continue consolidating the programs of social protection which are being implemented in order to offer greater well-being and quality of life to its people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));	Accepted
88.	Continue the implementation of actions included in the national Development Plan in order to achieve a greater social protection and gender equality (Cuba);	Accepted
89.	Continue its efforts to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates (Indonesia);	Accepted
90.	Urgently take appropriate measures to address high infant and child mortality rates (Maldives);	Accepted
91.	Adopt sanitation and residual water treatment strategies in order to prevent the high rate of child mortality due to water-related diseases (Mexico);	Accepted
92.	Continue to improve its health system and ensure access to quality health for all (Singapore);	Accepted
93.	Improve its public health system, especially to upgrade the existing facilities in both central and local hospitals nationwide, as well as to put in place measures to reduce infant mortality, malnutrition, and epidemics, especially HIV/AIDS (Thailand);	Accepted
94.	Further promote the right to health in Kiribati, in particular by providing access to essential healthcare facilities (Armenia);	Accepted
95.	Following the enactment of the Education Act (2013), adopt policies and regulations to strengthen access to and quality of education, which is free and compulsory for all school-aged children (Maldives);	Accepted
96.	Finalize the development of the Inclusive Education Policy giving effect to all school aged children and young person's Right to Education (South Africa);	Accepted
97.	Ensure birth registration is available to all its citizens and provide free, inclusive and compulsory education for all children (Sierra Leone);	Accepted
98.	Continue its efforts to raise education standards and improve access to education (Singapore);	Accepted

99.	Expedite its work on policy formulation on inclusive education with particular focus on girls (Sri Lanka);	Accepted
100.	Enshrine the right to education in its Constitution and allow pregnant girls to pursue their education in schools of their choice (Timor Leste);	Accepted
101.	Ensure that pregnant girls and young mothers have the opportunity to continue their education (Slovenia);	Accepted
102.	Further increase inputs in education and further improve school enrolment rate (China);	Accepted
103.	Continue to boost its well-established education policies which guarantee a quality education system for all (Venezuela);	Accepted
104.	Continue the elaboration of the National Disability Policy and ensure effective implementation in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention (Germany);	Accepted
105.	Continue its efforts to promote and protect all human rights, in particular those of persons with disabilities (Portugal);	Accepted
106.	Strengthen policies on accessibility to ensure that persons with disabilities can enjoy their rights (Spain);	Accepted
107.	Continue to take into consideration the adverse impacts of climate change to people's access to food and clean water, particularly the most vulnerable sectors of society (Philippines);	Accepted
108.	Consider strengthening the positive impact expected from the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management on human rights through training of relevant stakeholders on human rights approaches to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (Solomon Islands);	Accepted
109.	Continue its leadership role and advocacy with the international community, including through the Coalition of Low Lying Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) and the Alliance of Small Island States, on the need for ambitious and binding targets for greenhouse gas emissions in order to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on human rights (Fiji);	Accepted
110.	Continue its mainstreaming of climate change adaptation across developmental activities with the assistance of the international community (Fiji);	Accepted
111.	Pay attention to the effects of climate change on environment and social development (China);	Accepted
112.	Cooperate with UN Agencies, regional bodies and development partners in building capacities, training and exchanging human rights expertise and experiences with other Pacific Island countries (Israel);	Accepted

113.	Request technical assistance from the United Nations programmes, funds and bodies to comply with the commitments made in terms of human rights such as the presentation of reports, the drafting of plans and programmes to strengthen human rights (Mexico);	Accepted
114.	Intensify efforts to secure support and assistance of the international community in pursuing its climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (Philippines);	Accepted
115.	Seek technical assistance from relevant UN agencies in order to better implement its international human rights obligations (Sierra Leone);	Accepted

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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guinea

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

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Table of replies of Guinea to the 194 recommendations of the universal periodic review

No.	*Position of Guinea*
118.1	**Accepted** Guinea intends to continue strengthening human rights, including by signing and ratifying additional instruments for the protection of fundamental rights. In this connection, it plans very soon to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court.
118.2	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.3	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.4	**Noted** Guinea has observed a de facto moratorium on the death penalty since 2004, even though it remains permissible under current law. The observance of the moratorium demonstrates the Government's commitment to working towards the abolition of the death penalty. It should be noted that a proposal to repeal the death penalty has already been tabled as part of the ongoing reform of the Criminal Code.
118.5	**Noted** See 118.4
118.6	**Noted** See 118.4
118.7	**Noted** See 118.4
118.8	**Noted** See 118.4
118.9	**Noted** See 118.4
118.10	**Noted** See 118.4
118.11	**Noted** See 118.4

No.	*Position of Guinea*
118.12	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.13	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.14	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.15	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.16	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.17	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.18	**Accepted** The Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties is already in the process of establishing a national observatory on torture to be led by civil society. The recent dialogue between Guinea and the Committee against Torture, following a 25-year absence, is evidence of the Government's determination to continue combating these unacceptable and unjustifiable practices.
118.19	**Accepted** See 118.18
118.20	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.21	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.22	**Accepted** The Government is aware that the current law contains no mention of the concept of torture. However, the review of the Criminal Code addresses this concern by explicitly establishing all forms of torture as criminal offences, in keeping with the provisions of the Convention against Torture.
118.23	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.24	**Accepted** See 118.4

No.	*Position of Guinea*
118.25	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.26	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.27	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.28	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.29	**Accepted** See 118.1 The Government intends to continue with the ratification process for the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It should be noted that there are a number of forums for dialogue between the State and civil society organizations with a view to ensuring better coordination among the actors involved in protecting women's rights.
118.30	**Accepted** See 118.29
118.31	**Accepted** Guinea intends to sign the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Some provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, namely those on conditions of arrest and relevant safeguards, are already in line with the Convention.
118.32	**Accepted** See 118.31
118.33	**Accepted** Guinea ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict on 10 December 2001. The ratification procedure will be completed in the coming months with the submission to the United Nations of the Government's binding declaration.
118.34	**Accepted** See 118.33
118.35	**Accepted** See 118.1

No.	*Position of Guinea*
118.36	**Accepted** Guinea ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 14 July 2003. The general obligation to cooperate, enshrined in Part 9 of the Rome Statute, has been met, as demonstrated by the many working trips made to Guinea by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court as part of the investigation into the events of 28 September 2009. The Government remains committed to doing everything in its power to shed light on the heinous crimes committed on that date.
118.37	**Accepted** See 118.1
118.38	**Accepted** See 118.18
118.39	**Accepted** Guinea is committed to doing everything in its power to fully implement the principle of gender equality in its education and legal systems and its institutions. The Government remains very concerned about the issue of violence against women.
118.40	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.41	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.42	**Accepted** See 118.4
118.43	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.44	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.45	**Accepted** The National Independent Human Rights Institution was established in the first quarter of 2015. The Government and its various technical and financial partners will provide it with all the support it needs to operate effectively. The Government will do its utmost to ensure that the Institution actually complies with the Paris Principles.
118.46	**Accepted** See 118.45
118.47	**Accepted** See 118.45

No.	Position of Guinea
118.48	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.49	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.50	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.51	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.52	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.53	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.54	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.55	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.56	**Accepted**
	See 118.45
118.57	**Accepted**
	Guinea is aware of the need to strengthen its institutions in order to truly drive the promotion and protection of human rights through a viable and functional democratic system.
118.58	**Accepted**
	Guinea undertakes to revise and strengthen the national action plan on children's rights.
118.59	**Accepted**
	Promoting equality in education, health and employment for women and girls is one of the Government's priorities. In that connection, many programmes and projects have been launched by the Government, in cooperation with its technical and financial partners, to promote the school enrolment and retention of girls. The Government is nonetheless aware of the many challenges that remain to be tackled regarding the promotion of equality.

No.	Position of Guinea
118.60	**Accepted** Guinea acknowledges that it is experiencing difficulties in protecting and supporting victims and witnesses. However, it remains committed to setting up an effective and consistent mechanism to this end.
118.61	**Accepted** Guinea undertakes to continue designing programmes to strengthen the national human rights apparatus.
118.62	**Accepted** Guinea acknowledges that there are serious difficulties in launching the national reconciliation process. However, consultations on how to proceed have begun nationwide. The Government is committed to pursuing its efforts to ensure that the process comes to a successful conclusion.
118.63	**Accepted** See 118.58
118.64	**Accepted** The Government, with the support of its technical and financial partners, continues to work for the socioeconomic development of the country, with a particular focus on implementing its regional and international commitments regarding the promotion and protection of human rights.
118.65	**Accepted** Guinea is aware that it has fallen behind in its submission of reports to the treaty bodies. In order to address the issue, the Government set up an interministerial committee in April 2014 whose mandate is to draft the reports.
118.66	**Accepted** See 118.65
118.67	**Accepted** See 118.65
118.68	**Accepted** See 118.45
118.69	**Accepted** Guinea has shown its openness to cooperating with special procedures by accepting the visit requests made by the special mandate holders who have expressed a need to visit the country, such as the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.
118.70	**Accepted** See 118.69

No.	*Position of Guinea*
118.71	**Accepted**
	See 118.69
118.72	**Accepted**
	See 118.69
118.73	**Accepted**
	See 118.64
118.74	**Accepted**
	See 118.64
118.75	**Accepted**
	Since the emergence of Ebola haemorrhagic fever, Guinea has received the unconditional support of the international community. Guinea intends to pursue this collaboration in order to eradicate the disease in the subregion.
118.76	**Accepted**
	See 118.75
118.77	**Accepted**
	The emergence of Ebola haemorrhagic fever has slowed down efforts to foster growth. In response, the Government has adopted a post-Ebola economic recovery plan.
118.78	**Accepted**
	Guinea has, with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund, launched a process to modernize the civil registry in order to facilitate and centralize free birth registration.
118.79	**Accepted**
	See 118.78
118.80	**Accepted**
	See 118.78
118.81	**Accepted**
	See 118.78
118.82	**Accepted**
	See 118.39
118.83	**Accepted**
	See 118.39
118.84	**Accepted**
	See 118.39

No	*Position of Guinea*
118.85	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.86	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.87	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.88	**Noted** Although it is an offence under the Criminal Code, this provision has never been applied. The rights of these individuals are therefore tacitly recognized. The Government should nonetheless ensure that they enjoy their rights and freedoms. Given the population's current attitude, the Government believes that opening a debate on this issue would make the situation much more hazardous for these persons. It is understood that it must do everything in its power to continue not only to protect them but also to decriminalize their life choices.
118.89	**Noted** See 118.88
118.90	**Accepted** See 118.75
118.91	**Noted** See 118.4
118.92	**Noted** See 118.4
118.93	**Noted** See 118.4
118.94	**Noted** See 118.4
118.95	**Accepted** Guinea acknowledges the need to speed up investigations into acts of torture and other degrading treatment. It reaffirms its determination to combat torture and unlawful detentions by toughening penalties as part of the review of the Criminal Code and by initiating legal proceedings in every case of alleged human rights violations involving members of the defence or security forces.
118.96	**Accepted** See 118.95

No.	Position of Guinea
118.97	**Accepted**
	See 118.95
118.98	**Accepted**
	Guinea acknowledges the need to train law enforcement officials in the laws, rules and standards relating to human rights.
118.99	**Accepted**
	See 118.98
118.100	**Accepted**
	See 118.98
118.101	**Accepted**
	See 118.98
118.102	**Accepted**
	See 118.95
118.103	**Accepted**
	See 118.98
118.104	**Accepted**
	See 118.95
118.105	**Accepted**
	Considerable progress remains to be made in improving detention conditions in Guinea.
	Launch of the construction of a new prison
	Significant challenges remain in terms of meeting international standards.
118.106	**Accepted**
	See 118.105
118.107	**Accepted**
	Major concern
	Guinea intends to redouble its efforts to eradicate all forms of violence against women through, inter alia, legal reforms, awareness-raising and penalties.
118.108	**Accepted**
	See 118.107
118.109	**Accepted**
	See 118.107

No.	Position of Guinea
118.110	**Accepted** Guinea acknowledges this issue and the risks associated with it. The Government intends to take the appropriate steps to combat these practices (legal reforms, education, awareness-raising and penalties).
118.111	**Accepted** See 118.110
118.112	**Accepted** Guinea is aware of the need to involve all societal actors in fighting all of the sociocultural factors that continue to hinder the development of Guinean society.
118.113	**Accepted** See 118.107
118.114	**Accepted** See 118.107
118.115	**Accepted** Guinea considers female genital mutilation as a serious violation of women's rights and acknowledges the extent and harmfulness of the practice.
118.116	**Accepted** See 118.115
118.117	**Accepted** See 118.115
118.118	**Accepted** See 118.115
118.119	**Accepted** See 118.115
118.120	**Accepted** See 118.115
118.121	**Accepted** See 118.115
118.122	**Accepted** See 118.115
118.123	**Accepted** See 118.115

No	*Position of Guinea*
118.124	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.125	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.126	**Accepted**
	See 118.107 and 118.115
118.127	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.128	**Accepted**
	See 118.107
118.129	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.130	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.131	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.132	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.133	**Accepted**
	See 118.115
118.134	**Accepted**
	Guinea undertakes to step up its efforts to investigate and prosecute cases of child exploitation and violence against children.
118.135	**Accepted**
	See 118.134
118.136	**Accepted**
	See 118.134
118.137	**Accepted**
	See 118.134
118.138	**Accepted**
	See 118.134

No.	Position of Guinea
118.139	**Accepted** See 118.134
118.140	**Accepted** Guinea will continue its efforts to establish the rule of law, good governance and an environment more conducive to the observance of human rights.
118.141	**Accepted** Guinea undertakes to take additional steps to bring to justice those who violate human rights, especially those cited in the report of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry for Guinea tasked with investigating the crimes of 28 September 2009.
118.142	**Accepted** See 118.141
118.143	**Accepted** Guinea acknowledges its difficulties in this area as well as the need to convict offenders, provide justice to victims and continue efforts to improve the functioning of the justice system and the rule of law (Organization of Justice Act of 2 June 2015).
118.144	**Accepted** Guinea has undertaken significant reforms of the justice and security sectors and the results have been encouraging. In December 2014, Guinea adopted a national strategy of priority actions for the reform of the security sector designed to harmonize activities and reach the stated goals by 2021.
118.145	**Accepted** **Major concern** The judicial authorities have initiated some investigations into specific cases of human rights violations committed by the security forces in recent years. • Insufficient efforts; • Strengthen commitment and continue efforts.
118.146	**Accepted** See 118.145

No.	Position of Guinea
118.147	Accepted **Major concern, significant challenge** As part of its efforts to reform the justice sector, the Government reviewed and adopted legislation governing the special status of judges in 2013 and put in place a new Supreme Council of Justice in 2014. The goal of the reform was to shield the entire judiciary from hardship and to strengthen its independence from the executive branch and the public. • Strengthen commitment and continue efforts.
118.148	**Accepted** See 118.145
118.149	**Accepted** See 118.60 and 118.145
118.150	**Accepted** See 118.144
118.151	**Accepted** See 118.145
118.152	**Accepted** See 118.149
118.153	**Accepted** See 118.145
118.154	**Accepted** See 118.144
118.155	**Accepted** See 118.145
118.156	**Accepted** See 118.64
118.157	**Accepted** See 118.145
118.158	**Accepted** See 118.145
118.159	**Accepted** See 118.145

No.	Position of Guinea
118.160	**Accepted** See 118.145
118.161	**Accepted** **Significant democratic challenge** These freedoms are safeguarded under the international human rights instruments to which Guinea is a party, as well as the provisions of Part II of the Constitution. The Government undertakes to do everything in its power to continue strengthening and guaranteeing these freedoms.
118.162	**Accepted** • Guinea is aware of the relevance of these recommendations; • Guinea is aware of the imperative need to hold free and transparent elections; • Guinea undertakes to do everything in its power to ensure that the elections are, and remain, free and transparent.
118.163	**Accepted** See 118.161
118.164	**Accepted** See 118.161
118.165	**Accepted** See 118.161 The Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties is in the process of establishing a national observatory on public demonstrations.
118.166	**Accepted** See 118.145 and 118.161
118.167	**Accepted** • Guinea is aware of the very small proportion of decision-making positions filled by women; • Guinea undertakes to adopt measures to resolve this unfortunate situation.
118.168	**Accepted** See 118.77
118.169	**Accepted** See 118.77
118.170	**Accepted** See 118.64

No.	*Position of Guinea*
118.171	**Accepted** See 118.64
118.172	**Accepted** See 118.64
118.173	**Accepted** See 118.77
118.174	**Accepted** See 118.77
118.175	**Accepted** See 118.39
118.176	**Accepted** See 118.59
118.177	**Accepted** See 118.77
118.178	**Accepted** **Major concern** Guinea undertakes to step up its efforts in these areas. It needs support and guidance.
118.179	**Accepted** See 118.64
118.180	**Accepted** See 118.178
118.181	**Accepted** See 118.75
118.182	**Accepted** See 118.75
118.183	**Accepted** See 118.75
118.184	**Accepted** See 118.75

No.	Position of Guinea
118.185	**Accepted** **Fundamental societal issue** Guinea acknowledges the need to safeguard and strengthen the free primary education system. Major concern for the Government.
118.186	**Accepted** See 118.185
118.187	**Accepted** See 118.185
118.188	**Accepted** See 118.185
118.189	**Accepted** See 118.185
118.190	**Accepted** See 118.185
118.191	**Accepted** See 118.185
118.192	**Accepted** See 118.134
118.193	**Accepted** The Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties has drawn up a plan of action in which the introduction of human rights education into the curriculum at the primary, secondary and university levels has been identified as a priority for the department.
118.194	**Accepted** See 118.193